Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 3,4,4L T = 5

WEQ:

C = 80

I = 86

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, cotton, milo, fallow

		Res		EWE		I r-r-	Adj.
Operation: Date:	K	lbs/ac	SGe	%	E·	LbA	. E.
Harvest 6/15/91	.8	3600	12125	11	0	0	0
Tandem Disk 8/15/91	1.0	1800	2557	. 7	0	0	O
Graze Vol 10/15/91	1.0	1350	2402	25	0	O	0
Moldboard 2/1/92	1.0	405	796	10	3	27	.9
Harrow 3/1/92	1.0	344	701	17	6	.27	1.7
Tandem Disk 4/1/92	1.0	172	408	7	4	.31	1.1
Lister 4/15/92	.8	34	115	8	4	.35	1.4
Row Planter 5/1/92	.8	29	152	11	5	.33	1.8
Row Cult. 6/1/92	.8	20	400	10	4	.31	1.2
Row Cult. 7/1/92	. 8	Ο.	325	18	7	.33	2.5
Harvest 11/15/92	.9	1125	586	46	17	.31	5.4
Chop Stlks 4/1/93	.9	1012	249	7	4	.33	1.2
Chisel 4/15/93	1.0	759	178	8	5	.33	1.7
Tandem Disk 5/1/93	1.0	380	79	5	3	.35	1.2
Harrow 5/15/93	1.0	323	65.	6	4	.35	1.4
Row Planter 6/1/93	. 9	274	81	10	6	.35	1.9
Row Cult. 7/1/93	. 9	192	8451	18	0	0	0
Harvest 11/15/93	.9	6300	8933	61	0	O	0
Tandem Disk 5/1/94	1.0	3150	1661	25	i	O	0
36 in blades 8/1/94	1.0	2835	921	1	O	O	O
Conv Drill 8/15/94	.5	2551	1210	7	0	0	0

Graze Wht 10/15/94 .8 1913 1754 43 1 0 0 Grow Wheat 3/15/95 .8 1722 3674 40 0 0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 5.84 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, COTTON, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND I=86

Following wheat harvest, tillage operations may proceed. Approximately 1800 los per acre of flat wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). Grazing of volunteer wheat may occur until February 1 at which time tillage operations should begin in preparation for planting of cotton.

Approximately 1:00 lbs per acre of standing cotton stalks should remain on the soil surface until April 1 to provide protection against soil erosion. Tillage operations may then begin in preparation for planting of milo.

Following the harvesting of milo, the residue should remain on the soil surface until May 1 at which time soil preparation may begin for the planting of wheat. Approximately 2500 lbs per acre of milo stalks should be present on the soil surface when wheat is drilled in September.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 600 lbs

of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Clovis Fleid Office

Basic Conservation Bystems

Irrigated Cropland Aiternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 6 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 46 L = 8000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SACD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesneet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be achered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn (sitage), wheat

			Res.		ENE		L r r	Adj.
Operation:	Dates	K	lbs/ac	890	Zi	ers Lenn	Adj	I
Harvest Corn	9/15/91	, 5	7530	5333	A.J.	0	0	0
Graze Stik	10/15/91	. 9	5872	4339		\circ	Ü	O
Disk	2/1/92	1.40	2936	6 50	10	2	, 25	.50
Rip	3/1/92	i "O	2789	1995	1.7	O	0	O
Disk	4/1/92	1, , ()	1394	697	1. 1.11	2	u 음식	, 44 E
Row Planter	5/1/92	. 🦈	1185	593	Ţ	1.	. 27	, 27
Cultivator	5/15/92	. 3	530	464	6	ĵ.	. 26	P. Line Conf.
Cultivator	6/1/92	n 🗒	E.C.1	13335	18	\circ	Ç	0
Harvest Corr		.8	7830	5833	~ ; -	0	O	Ç
Graze Stik	10/15/92	. 3	5872	4861		(j)	ω	()
	2/1/93	1.0	2936	550	1 (.)	i en	.25	, EQ
DISK	2/1/20	and Sale And Sale	2789	620	3. 7	9	0 (10)	, 7 Q
PK i pi	4/1/93	7 " ()		Let 3. 454	15	44.	n 4. 1	i i. da
Disk	6/1/93		1165	255	5	1.	" Chil	$_{a} \otimes O$
Row Planter	5/15/93	e G	330	240	 6	ì	, E(C)	.30
Cultivator	6/1/93	# W.		4004	10	Ö	<u>(</u>)	ं
Cultivator		e 1637 e 1737		497	1	Ö	Ó	ं
Cut Smase	8/15/93			65	<u></u>	ڹ	Ö	O
Disk	9/1/93	a e Si		The same	Ġ	1	, Bà	p sale as
Dril wheat	9715793 -1171794	, i)		7.4.5	- C	ă j	n in the	a r line

Grow Wheat	3/15/94	.8	264	Quality Qu	40	Q	Ć)	Q)
harvest Wht	6/15/94	, (B)	5400	17965	÷	Ō	Ç	Ú.
Disk	8/1/94	1.0	2700	2355	÷	()	Ó	Ģ
Graze Voi	10/15/94	, , ()	2025	3172	£	(j)	O	Ų.
Disk	2/1/95	1,0	1012	3. (n. 260)	1. (.)	\bigcirc	0	O
Kip	3/1/95	î., ()	962	1000	J. 7	ÇJ	ω	O
Disk	4/1/95	1 O	481	909	i di	<u>.</u>	. 18	.18
Planter	5/1/95	. 9	409	801	1	**	# Fire how	, <u>E</u>
Cultivator	5/15/95	. 3	186	670	ė	ī		.25
Cultivator	6/1/95	. 3	200	1,3526	1, 42	O	O	Q

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.6 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

Ē

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN (SILAGE), WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND I=48

Corn stalks may be grazed immediately following harvest until approximately February 1 at which time tillage operations may proceed in preparation for planting of corn. When corn is planted in May, 1200 lbs of flat corn residue should remain from the previous years crop. In the third year of the crop rotation, corn will be harvested for silage as opposed to grain. Planting of wheat will immediately follow with 400 lbs per acre of flat corn stalks remaining on the soil surface.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15, provided 400 lbs of growing wheat is maintained to control soil erosion.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period. Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately May 1, 400 lbs per acre of flat wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 6 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 48 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the

past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat, mile

Operation:	Date:	К	Res. Ibs/ac	SGe	EME %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	2	O	0	0
Brn Crn Stlk	10/1/91	8	783	145	2	O	0	0
	10/15/91	.8	705	1408	43	O	0	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/92	.8	634	5739	45	0	О	0
Harvest	7/1/92	.8	5400	17968	Z	O	0	0
Brn Wht Stub		1.0	540	0	0	0	. 0	0
Row Planter	7/16/92	.6	459	905	3	0	O	O
Row Cult.	8/15/92	.8	321	4240	12	0	0	Ö
Harvest	11/15/92	.8	6300	8933	19	Ü	0	\circ
Offset Disk	2/1/93	1.0	3150	1016	10	1	.17	.12
Lister	3/1/93	.6	630	217	17	3	"30	.78
Row Planter	4/1/93	.8	536	312	15	3.	.30	.87
Row Cult.	5/1/93	. 6	375	1104	11	0	O	O
Row Cuit.	6/1/93	.8	262	13139	18	0	0	Ó

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 0.89 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT, MILO

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=48

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat. Following wheat harvest, stubble may be burned if mile is to be planted.

Plowdown of mile stalks may begin approximately February 1. Grazing of residues is not permitted due to intense cropping rotation.

TG Section 111-A-2

Ciuvis Field Office

Basic Conservation Bystems

Irrigated Cropiand Asternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 6 T = 5

#EQ:
C = 80
I = 48
L = 8000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SRCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as inclvioual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat

Operation:	Dave:	K.	Res. bs/ac	86#	ENE %	in.	irr Adj	Adj. E.
Har∨est	ラ ノ15/ラ1	, 🧇	7830		int. Inter	ø	Ö	0
Brn Crn Stil		.8	783	145	2	O	O	O
Con. Driii	10/15/91	.8	705	1408	40	Q.	0	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/92	. 3	634	5739	45	\circ	O	O
Harvest	7/1/92	. 6	5400	17968	5	Ö	O	Ć)
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	2700	2511	7	0	೦	O
Graze Vol.	10/15/92	. 5	2025	3172	tion Lai	()	Q	0
36 in. Blad	e 2/1/93	1.0	1822	2581	1.0	\bigcirc	O	O
Lister	3/1/93	, <u>S</u>	365	733	î. 7	i.	. Z.Z.	20
Row Planter	4/1/93	. 6	310	781	2 🙃	Ţ	n 35. 3	OS.
Row Cuit.	5/1/99	, di	217	13857	29	O	O	O

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): .2 Soll Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND I=48

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately April 1, 300 |bs per acre of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 6 T = 5

WEQ:

C = 80

I = 48

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, milo, fallow

The dealers	K	Res. Ibs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Operation: Date:	r.	103/46	www.	74			
Harvest 7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0	0	Q
36 in. Blade 8/15/9	1 1.0	1215	4426	7	Ō	O.	0
Graze Vol. 10/15/9		911	3394	43	0	Ō	Ō
36 in. Blade 3/15/9	2 1.0	820	1383	29	1	O	0
Rodweeder 5/15/9	2 1.0	738	1273	6	O	O	O
Row Planter 6/1/92		627	1147	10	O	О	0
Row Cult. 7/1/92		0	7083	18	O	O	O
Harvest 11/15/9		2205	1483	0	\circ	O	0
Graze Stiks 11/16/9		1653	1110	37	2	.17	.36
36 in. Blade 3/15/9	3 1.0	1488	999	51	5	.17	.85
36 in. Blade 8/15/9		1339	457	1	O	O	O
Conv. Drill 9/1/93		1205	588	5	1	.28	.14
Graze Wht 10/15/9		904	486	43	9	.28	2.46
Grow Wht 3/15/9		0	678	45	7	.22	1.56

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.79 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND

Following wheat harvest, approximately 900 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). During the fallow period, grazing of volunteer wheat may occur. A minimum of 100 pounds of volunteer wheat per acre will be maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Milo stalks may be grazed. Approximately 1650 lbs per acre of standing milo stalks should be maintained through the critical wind erosion period. Tillage operations should be managed throughout the summer so that 1200 lbs of flat milo stalks are present at the time wheat is planted.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 100 lbs

of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 6 T = 5

WEQ:

C = 80

I = 48

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: continuous corn

			Res.		EWE		·Irr	Adj
Operation:	Date:	K	bs/ac	SGe	%	Ε	LbA	E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	4	0	. 0	0
Graze Stlks	10/15/91	. 9	5872	4361	25	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stl	< 2/1/92	. 9	587	425	5	1	.28	.28
Tandem Disk	2/15/92	1.0	294	211	5	2	.30	.45
Field Cult.	3/1/92	1.0	234	168	8	2	.30	.69
Lister	3/15/92	.5	47	32	9	1	.31	.40
Row Planter	4/1/92	.8	40	164	15	3	.33	.99
Row Cult.	5/1/92	.8	28	19	11	3	.31	.87
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.6	20	13093	10	0	\circ	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.68 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS CORN

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=48

Corn stalks may be grazed immediately following harvest until approximately February 1 at which time residue may be burned and tillage operations may proceed in preparation for planting of corn. When corn is planted in April, minimal amounts of residue should remain from the previous years

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 6 T = 5

> μEQ: C = 100

I = 48

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period; November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

			Res.		EME	<u> </u>	Irr	Adj
Operation:	date:	K	lbs./ac.	SGe	%	t/ac	Adj	}
Harvest	6/15/92	, 8	1350	4683	5	0	O	Ö
Chisel	7/1/92	1.0	1012	3541	2	()	Q	O -
36 in. Blades	7/15/92	1.0	911	1501	æ	O.	0	Q
36 in. Blades	3/1/92	1.0	820	1383	1.	0	\circ	O
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	733	1273	0	0	Ö	Q.
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	, 5	664	1304	Ð	0	\circ	O
Graze Wheat	11/1/92	. 8	498	1200	40	1.	0	O
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	Ē.	448	2091	Mj. (j.)	0	Ö	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 0 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND I=48

Following wheat harvest, wheat stubble will be incorporated into the soil and on or about August 15, a seedbed will be prepared for the planting of wheat. Wheat can be grazed out. Triticale, rye, or barley can be substituted for wheat.

Haygrazer can be double cropped onto acreage where wheat was grown. However, a 4 inch stubble height will remain on the soil surface until May 1.
Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil

Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 6 T = 5

WEO:

C = 100

I = 48

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, cotton, cotton, milo, fallow

			Res.		EME		I r- r-	Adj.
Operation:	Dates	K	lbs/ac	SGe	%	E	. Adj	E
Harvest	7/1/91	.8	4050	13593	7	Q	0	0
Tandem Disk:	9/1/91	1.0	2025	2803	30	0	0	. 0
Moldboard	2/1/92	1.0	608	1093	10	1	.17	.17
Tandem Disk	3/1/92	1.0	304	635	32	6	.25	1.50
Lister	5/1/92	.8	61	179	5	1	.30	.30
Row Planter	5/15/92	.9	51	208	6	2	.30	.60
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.9	36	445	10	2	.28	.56
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	3614	18	O	O	Ō
	1/15/92	. 9	1125	586	4	1	.28	.28
	12/1/92	.9	1012	249	11	3	.30	.90
Chise!	1/15/93	1.0	506	111	4	1	.31	.31
Tandem Disk	2/1/93	1.0	253	49	10	3	.31	.93
Harrow	3/1/93	1.0		41	17	6	.31	1.86
Tandem Disk	4/1/93	1.0	108	18		5	.31	1.55
Lister	5/1/93	. 8		3		1	.31	.31
Row Planter	5/15/93	. 9) 18	15		2	.31	.62
Row Cult.	6/1/93	.9		150		3	.30	.90
Row Cult.	7/1/93	. 9	8	3615		0	Ō	O .
	11/15/93	. 9		586		8	.28	2.24
Chop Stiks	4/1/94	. 9	7 1012	249		4	.30	1.20
Harrow	5/1/94	1.0	861	0	5	2	.31	.62

Tandem Disk 5/15/94	1.0	430	92	6	2	.31	.62
Row Planter 6/1/94	.9	366	102	10	3	.31	.93
Row Cult. 7/1/94	.9	256	5089	18	O	10	0
Harvest 11/15/94	.9	6300	8933	61	0	0	0
36 in Blades 5/1/95	1.0	5670	7984	25	O	0	0
36 in Blades 8/1/95	1.0	5103	2714	1	0	0	0
Conv Drill 8/15/95	.5	4593	2042	7	Ο.	Q	O
Graze Wht 10/15/95	.8	3445	2275	43	O	0	0
Grow Wht 3/15/96	.8	О	3674	45	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.28 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

WHEAT, COTTON, COTTON, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND

I=48

Following wheat harvest, acreage will be deep broke (moldboard plow) on or about February 1st. Fields will be listed on or about May 1st and planted to cotton approximately 2 weeks later. Following cotton harvest, stalks will be chopped on or about December 1st. Field will be prepared to plant back to cotton on May 15th. Following harvest, stalks will be maintained until April 1st, when they are chopped and seedbed is prepared to plant milo on or about June 1st. Following the harvest of milo, stubble will be maintained until on or about May 1st. Wheat will be planted on or about August 15th, and will be grazed from October 15th until March 15th. While wheat is being grazed, approximately 600 pounds of growing wheat will be maintained.

Should only one year of cotton be grown, a revision of the plan will not be required as a less amount of soil erosion will occur.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 5 [= 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 56 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, milo, fallow

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. Ibs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0	0	0
36 in. Blade		1.0	1215	4426	7	O	0	O
Graze Vol.	10/15/91	1.0	911	3593	43	O	0	0
36 in. Blade	3/15/92	1.0	820	1383	29	1	0	0
Rodweeder	5/15/92	1.0	738	1273	6	0	0	0
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	627	1147	10	1	О	0
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	7083	18	0	О	0
Harvest	11/15/92	.9	2205	1483	0	0	О	0
Graze Stiks	11/16/92	. 9	1653	1110	37	3	.16	.50
36 in. Blade	3/15/93	1.0	1488	999	51	7	.16	1.17
36 in. Blade		1.0	1339	457	1	1	.25	.19
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1205	588	5	1	.25	.18
Graze Wht	10/15/93	.8	904	659	43	9	.20	1.84
Grow Wht	3/15/94	.0	0	1341	45	. 2	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.27 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CRÓPLAND I = 56

Following wheat harvest, approximately 900 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). During the fallow period, grazing of volunteer wheat may occur. A minimum of 200 pounds of volunteer wheat per acre will be maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Milo stalks may be grazed. Approximately 1650 lbs per acre of standing mile stalks should be maintained through the critical wind erosion period. Tillage operations should be managed throughout the summer so that 1200 ibs of flat milo stalks are present at the time wheat is planted.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 200 lbs

of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 5 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 56 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat, mile

es K	Res. Ibs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	'Irr Adj	Adj. E.
5/91 .9	7830	5833	2	0	0	0
/91 .8	783	145	2	1	.27	.16
5/91 .8	705	1408	43	1	0	0
5/92 .8	634	5739	45	0	0	0
792 .8	5400	17968	2	0	0	0
5/92 1.0	540	Ò	0	0	0	. 0
6/92 .6	459	905	3	0	0	0
5/92 .8	321	4240	12	0	0	0
5/92 .8	6300	8933	19	O	O	O
1/93 1.0	3150	1016	10	1	.16	.16
1/93 .6	630	217	17	3	.27	.92
1/93 .8	536	312	15	4	.27	1.05
1/93 .6	375	1104	11	O	0	0
1/93 .8	262	13139	18	O	0	O
	5/91 .9 791 .8 5/91 .8 5/92 .8 5/92 1.0 5/92 .6 5/92 .8 5/92 .8 1/93 1.0 1/93 .6	K Ibs/ac 6/91 .9 7830 791 .8 783 6/91 .8 705 6/92 .8 5400 6/92 1.0 540 6/92 .6 459 6/92 .8 321 6/92 .8 6300 1/93 1.0 3150 1/93 .6 630 1/93 .6 536 1/93 .6 375	6: K Ibs/ac SGe 6/91 .9 7830 5833 ./91 .8 783 145 6/91 .8 705 1408 6/92 .8 634 5739 ./92 .8 5400 17968 6/92 1.0 540 0 6/92 .6 459 905 5/92 .8 321 4240 5/92 .8 6300 8933 1/93 1.0 3150 1016 1/93 .6 630 217 1/93 .8 536 312 1/93 .6 375 1104	6: K Ibs/ac SGe % 3/91 .9 7830 5833 2 3/91 .8 783 145 2 3/91 .8 705 1408 43 3/92 .8 634 5739 45 3/92 .8 5400 17968 2 3/92 1.0 540 0 0 3/92 .6 459 905 3 3/92 .8 321 4240 12 3/92 .8 6300 8933 19 3/93 1.0 3150 1016 10 3/93 .6 630 217 17 3/93 .8 536 312 15 3/93 .6 375 1104 11	6: K Ibs/ac SGe % E 6/91 .9 7830 5833 2 0 6/91 .8 783 145 2 1 6/91 .8 705 1408 43 1 6/92 .8 634 5739 45 0 6/92 .8 5400 17968 2 0 6/92 1.0 540 0 0 0 6/92 .6 459 905 3 0 6/92 .8 321 4240 12 0 6/92 .8 6300 8933 19 0 6/93 1.0 3150 1016 10 1 6/93 .6 630 217 17 3 6/93 .8 536 312 15 4 6/93 .6 375 1104 11 0	6: K Ibs/ac SGe % E Adj 6/91

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.55 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT, MILO

IRRIGATED CROPLAND I=56

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat. Following wheat harvest, stubble may be burned if mile is to be planted.

Plowdown of mile stalks may begin approximately February 1. Grazing of residues is not permitted due to intense cropping rotation.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 5 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80

I = 56 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat

			Res.		EWE		' I r- r-	Adj.
Operation:	Date:	K	lbs/ac	SGe	%	E	Adj	E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	2	O	0	0
Brn Crn Stll	< 10/1/91	.8	783	145	Z	1	.27	.16
Con. Drill	10/15/91	.8	705	1408	43	1	О	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/92	.8	634	5739	45	0	0	0
Harvest	7/1/92	.8	5400	17968	5	0	0	0
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	2700	3511	7	0	O	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/92	.9	2025	3172	25	0	О	O
36 in. Blade	e 2/1/93	1.0	1822	2581	10	0	0	0
Lister	3/1/93	.5	365	733	17	1	<u>.</u> 20	.24
Row Planter	4/1/93	.6	310	781	15	1	.20	.26
Row Cult.	5/1/93	.8	217	13557	29	O	O	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): .33
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND I=56

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately April 1, 300 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 5 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 56 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn (silage), wheat

			Res.		EWE		· Irr	Adj.
Operation:	Date:	K	lbs/ac	SGe	72	E	Adj	E.
Harvest Corr	9/15/91	.8	8700	6489	4	0	0	0
Graze Stik	10/15/91	.9		4891	25	0	0	0
Disk	2/1/92	1.0	3262	717	10	2	.20	.40
Rip	3/1/92	1.0	3099	1550	17	0	0	0
Disk	4/1/92	1.0	1549	775	15	3	.20	.52
Row Planter	5/1/92	.9	1317	659	5	1	.20	.20
Cultivator	5/15/92	.8	922	517	6	i	.25	.30
Cultivator	6/1/92	.8	645	13369	18	0	0	0
Harvest Cor		.8	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/92	. 9	5872	4361	25	Q	0	O
Disk	2/1/93		2936	650	10	Z	.20	.44
Rip	3/1/93		2789	620	17	4	.25	.95
Disk	4/1/93	1.0	1394	318	15	5	.27	1.30
Row Planter	5/1/93	.9	1185	255	5	2	.27	.43
Cultivator	5/15/93			240	6	2	.27	.46
Cultivator	6/1/93			4004	15	0	0	0
Curtivator Cut Silage	8/15/93			497	1	0	0	0
	9/1/93			65	Ž	1	.29	.17
Disk Drill Wheat				56	- 6	1	.29	.32
Drill Wheat Graze Wheat				713	40	6	.20	1.16

				y ,, _2 y	4.2%		0	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/94	.8	264	5845	40	0	V	_
Harvest Wht	6/15/94	.8	5400	17968	9	0	0	0
Disk	8/1/94	1.0	2700	3886	8	0	0	0
Graze Vol	— ·	1.0	2025	3172	25	0	0	0
Disk	2/1/95	1.0	1012	1630	10	O	0	0
Rip	3/1/95		962	1565	17	0	0	0
Disk	4/1/95	1.0	481	909	15	2	.16	.29
Planter	5/1/95	.9	409	801	5	1	.20	. 14
Cultivator	5/15/95	.8	286	670	6	1	.20	.20
Cultivator	6/1/95	.8	200	13528	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.8 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

E :

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN. (SILAGE), WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND 1=56

Corn stalks may be grazed immediately following harvest until approximately February 1 at which time tillage operations may proceed in preparation for planting of corn. When corn is planted in May, 1200 lbs of flat corn residue should remain from the previous years crop. In the third year of the crop rotation, corn will be harvested for silage as opposed to grain. Planting of wheat will immediately follow with 400 lbs per acre of flat corn stalks remaining on the soil surface.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15, provided 400 lbs of growing wheat is maintained to control soil erosion.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period. Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately May 1, 400 lbs per acre of flat wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 5 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 56

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: continuous corn

			Res.		EWE		·Irr	Adj.
Operation:	Date:	K	lbs/ac	SGe	%	E	LbA	E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlks	10/15/91	.9	5872	4361	25	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stl	2/1/92	.9	587	425	5	1	.25	.33
Tandem Disk	2/15/92	1.0	294	211	5	2	.27	.54
Field Cult.	3/1/92	1.0	234	168	8	3	.27	.78
Lister	3/15/92	.5	47	32	9	2	.29	. 49
Row Planter	4/1/92	.8	40	164	15	5	.27	1.22
Row Cult.	5/1/92	.8	28	19	11	4	.29	1.07
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.6	20	13083	18	0	0	O

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 4.43
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS CORN

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=56

Corn stalks may be grazed immediately following harvest until approximately February 1 at which residue may be burned and tillage operations may proceed in preparation for planting of corn. When corn is planted in May, minimal amounts of residue should remain from the previous years crop.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 5 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 56

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, cotton, milo, fallow

O	D-+	K	Res Ibs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Operation:	Date:	1%	103746	2712	7.8	·····	7.33	- "
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	3600	12125	11	O	0	0
Tandem Disk	8/15/91	1.0	1800	2557	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol 1	0/15/91	1.0	1350	2042	25	0	0	0
Moldboard	2/1/92	1.0	405	796	10	2	.2	.36
Harrow	3/1/92	1.0	344	701	17	3	.20	.70
Tandem Disk	4/1/92	1.0	172	408	7	2	.25	.53
Lister	4/15/92	.8	34	115	8	2	.29	.73
Row Planter	5/1/92	.8	29	152	11	3	.27	.92
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.8	20	400	10	2	.25	.58
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.8	0	325	18	5	.27	1.24
Harvest 1	1/15/92	.9	1125	586	46	10	.25	2.50
Chop Stlks	4/1/93	.9	1012	249	7	2	.27	.59
Chisel	4/15/93	1.0	759	178	8	3	.27	.81
Tandem Disk	5/1/93	1.0	380	79	5	2	.29	.61
Harrow	5/15/93	1.0	323	65	6	3	.29	.73
Row Planter	6/1/93	.9	274	81	10	3	.29	.99
Row Cult.	7/1/93	.9	192	8451	18	0	О	0
Harvest 1	1/15/93	.9	6300	8933	61	0	O	0
Tandem Disk	5/1/94	1.0	3150	1661	25	O	0	0
36 in blades	8/1/94	1.0	2835	921	1	Q	О	O
Conv Drill	8/15/94	.5	2551	1210	7	O	0	Q
	0/15/94	.8	1913	1754	43	O	0	0

Grow Wheat 3/15/95 .8 2000 3674 40 0 0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 2.83 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

. . .

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, COTTON, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=56

Following wheat harvest, tillage operations may proceed. Approximately 1300 lbs per acre of flat wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). Grazing of volunteer wheat may occur until February 1 at which time tillage operations should begin in preparation for planting of cotton.

Following cotton harvest, approximately 1100 lbs per acre of standing cotton stalks should remain on the soil surface until April 1 to provide protection against soil erosion. Tillage operations may then begin in preparation for planting of milo.

Following the harvesting of milo, the residue should remain on the soil surface until May 1 at which time soil preparation may begin for the planting of wheat.

Approximately 2500 lbs per acre of milo stalks should be present on the soil surface when wheat is drilled in September.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 600 lbs -

of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 5 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 56 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, cotton, cotton, milo, fallow

Operation:	Date:	_	Res. os/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
	*** / 4 / <i>(**</i> *) 4	.8	4050	13593	7	0	. 0	<u>.</u>
Harvest	7/1/91		2025	2803	30	Ö	ŏ	. 0
Tandem Disk	9/1/91	1.0		1093	10	i	.16	.16
Moldboard	2/1/92	1.0	608			7	.23	1.61
Tandem Disk	3/1/92	1.0	304	635	32			.56
Lister	5/1/92	.8	61	179	5	2	.28	
Row Planter	5/15/92	.9	51	208	6	2	.28	.56
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.9	36	445	10	2	.25	.50
Row Cult.	7/1/92	. 9	O	3614	18	0	0	0
Harvest :	11/15/92	.9	1125	586	4	1	. 24	.24
Chop Stiks	12/1/92	.9	1012	249	11	4	.27	1.08
Chisel	1/15/93	1.0	506	111	4	2	.28	.56
Tandem Disk		1.0	253	49	10	4	.29	1.16
Harrow	3/1/93	1.0	215	41	17	-7	.29	2.03
Tandem Disk		1.0	108	18	15	6	.29	1.74
Lister	5/1/93	.8	22	ĪŠ	5	2	.29	.58
		.9	18	15		2	.29	.58
Row Planter		.9	12	150		3	.28	.84
Row Cult.	6/1/93		8	3615		ō	0	0
Row Cult.	7/1/93	.9	_			10	.24	2.40
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	11/15/93	.9	1125	586		5	.27	1.35
Chop Stlks	4/1/94	.9	1012	249				.58
Harrow	5/1/94	1.0	861	0		2	.29	
Tandem Disk	5/15/94	1.0	430	92	6	3	.29	.87

Row Planter 6/1/94	.9	366	102	10	3	.29	.87
Row Cult. 7/1/94	.9	256	5089	18	O	O	O
Harvest 11/15/94	.9	6300	8933	61	0	0	0
36 in Blades 5/1/95	1.0	5670	7984	25	0	0	0
36 in Blades 8/1/95	1.0	5103	2714	1	O	0	0
Conv Drill 8/15/95	.5	4593	2042	7	0	0	0
Graze Wht 10/15/95	.8	3445	2275	43	O	. 0	0
Grow Wht 3/15/96	.8	0	3674	45	O	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.65 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

WHEAT, COTTON, COTTON, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND

Following wheat harvest, acreage will be deep broke (moldboard plow) on or about February 1. Fields will be listed on or about May 1 and planted to cotton approximately 2 weeks later. Following cotton harvest, stalks will be chopped on or about December 1. Field will be prepared to plant back to cotton on May 15. Following harvest, stalks will be maintained until April 1, when they are chopped and seedbed is prepared to plant mile on or about June 1.

Following harvest of mile, stupple will be maintained until on or about May 1. Wheat will be planted and may be grazed until March 15 provided approximately 600 pounds of growing wheat is maintained on the soil surface.

In the event only one year of cotton is grown, a revision of the plan will not be required as a less amount of potential soil erosion will occur.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 3,4,4L T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 86 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, milo, fallow

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. bs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	7/1/91	. 8	1350	4683	5	o	. 0	o.
36 in. Blade		1.0	1215	4426	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/91	1.0	911	3593	43	O	O	0
36 in. Blade	3/15/92	1.0	820	1383	29	4	O	0
Rodweeder	5/15/92	1.0	738	1273	6	1	. 11	.11
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	627	1147	10	1	.11	.13
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	7083	18	O	0	O
Harvest	11/15/92	.9	2205	1483	0	0	0	O
Graze Stiks	11/16/92	.9	1653	1110	61	11	.23	2.51
36 in. Blade	3/15/93	1.0	1488	999	26	7	.23	1.73
36 In. Blade		1.0	1339	457	1	1	.31	.28
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1205	588	5	1	.31	.37
Graze Wht	10/15/93	.8	904	659	43	16	.27	4.29
Grow Wht	3/15/94	.8	Ō	977	45	9	.23	2.07

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.83 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND I=86

Following wheat harvest, approximately 900 ibs per acre of standing wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). During the fallow period, grazing of volunteer wheat may occur. A minimum of 200 pounds of volunteer wheat per acre will be maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Milo stalks may be grazed. Approximately 1650 lbs per acre of standing milo stalks should be maintained through the critical wind erosion period. Tillage operations should be managed throughout the summer so that 1200 lbs of flat milo stalks are present at the time wheat is planted.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 200 lbs

of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 3,4,4L T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 86 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat, milo

		Res.		EWE		·Irr	.ibA
Operation: Date	K	lbs/ac	SGe	%	E	Adj	E.
Harvest 9/15.	/91 .9.	7830	5833	2	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stlk 10/1.		783	145	Ž	1	.33	.33
Con. Drill 10/15		705	1408	43	2	0	0
Grow Wheat 3/15	/92 .8	634	5739	45	O	0	0
Harvest 7/1	/92 .8	5400	17968	2	Ο,	0	0
Brn Wht Stub 7/15	/92 1.0	540	0	O	0	0	O
Row Planter 7/16	/92 .6	459	905	3	Q	0	0
Row Cult. 8/15	/92 .8	321	4240	12	0	0	0
Harvest 11/15	/92 .8	6300	8933	19	0	O	0
Offset Disk 2/1	/93 1.0	3150	1016	10	2	.23	.46
Lister 3/1	/93 .6	630	217	17	6	.33	1.85
Row Planter 4/1	/93 .8	536	312	15	6	.33	2.08
Row Cult. 5/1	793 .6	375	1104	11	1	.23	.16
Row Cult. 6/1	/93 .8	262	13139	18	0	O	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 2.44 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT, MILO

IRRIGATED CROPLAND I=86

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat. Following wheat harvest, stubble may be burned if mile is to be planted.

Plowdown of mile stalks may begin approximately February 1. Grazing of residues is not permitted due to intense cropping rotation.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 3,4,4L T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 86 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. Ibs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	· Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	2	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stll	k 10/1/91	.8	783	145	2	1	.33	.33
Con. Drill	10/15/91	.8	705	1408	43	Z	0	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/92	.8	634	5739	45	0	0	0
Harvest	7/1/92	.8	5400	17968	5	0	0	0
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	2700	3511	7	O	0	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/92	.9	2025	3172	25	0	О	0
36 in. Blad	e 2/1/93	1.0	1822	2581	10	Q	0	0
Lister	3/1/93	.5	365	733	17	2	.27	.62
Row Planter	4/1/93	.6	310	781	15	2	27	.65
Row Cult.	5/1/93	.8	217	13557	29	O	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): .80
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND 1=86

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period. Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately April 1, 300 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 3,4,4L T = 5

WEQ:

C = 80

I = 86

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn (silage), wheat

			Res		EWE		Irr	Adj.
Operation:	Date:	K	lbs/ac	SGe	%	E	. Adj	E
Harvest Corn	9/15/91	.8	7830	5833	4	0	O	0
	10/15/91	.9	5872	4339	25	0	0	. 0
Disk	2/1/92	1.0	2936	650	10	4	.27	1.1
Rip	3/1/92	1.0	2789	1395	. 17	1	0	0
Disk	4/1/92	1.0	1394	697	15	6	.27	1.5
Row Planter	5/1/92	.9	1185	593	5	Z	.31	.6
Cultivator	5/15/92	.8	830	464	6	Z	.31	7
Cultivator	6/1/92	.8	581	13335	18	0	0	0
Harvest Corn		.8	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stik	10/15/92	.9	5872	4361	25	0	0	Ö
Disk	2/1/93	1.0	2936	650	10	4	.27	1.1
Rip	3/1/93	1.0	2789	620	17	7	.31	2.1
Disk	4/1/93	1.0	1394	318	15	8	.33	2.7
Row Planter	5/1/93	.9	1185	255	5	3	.33	. 9
Cultivator	5/15/93	.8	830	240	6	3	.33	.9
Cultivator	6/1/93	.8	581	4004	15	0	0	. O.
Cut Silage	8/15/93	.8	870	497	1	0	0	0
Disk	9/1/93		435	65	2	1	.35	. 4
Drill Wheat	9/15/93		392	56	6	2	.35	.6
Graze Wheat	11/1/93		294	713	40	10	.27	2.8
Grave Wheat	3/15/94		264	5845	40	0	0	0

Harvest Wht	6/15/94	.8	5400	17968	9	0	0	0
Disk	8/1/94	1.0	2700	3886	8	O	0	О
Graze Vol	10/15/94	1.0	2025	3172	25	O	0	O
Disk	2/1/95		1012	1630	10	0	0	0
Rip	3/1/95	1.0	962	1565	17	1	О	O
Disk	4/1/95	1.0	481	909	15	4	.23	.8
Planter	5/1/95	. 9	409	801	5	1	.27	. 4
Cultivator	5/15/95	.8	286	670	6	Z	.27	.5
Cultivator	6/1/95	.8	200	13528	18	O	0	O

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 4.3 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN (SILAGE), WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
1=86

Corn stalks may be grazed immediately following harvest until approximately February 1 at which time tillage operation may proceed in preparation for planting of corn. When corn is planted in May, 1200 lbs of flat corn residue should remain from the previous years crop. Corn will be harvested for silage as opposed to grain in the second year of the crop rotation. Planting of wheat will immediately follow with 400 lbs per acre of flat corn stalks remaining on the soil surface.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15, provided 400 lbs of growing wheat is maintained to control soil erosion.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period. Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately May 1, 400 lbs per acre of flat wheat stubble should remain on the soil

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 3,4,4L T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80

I = 86 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, potato, wheat

			Res.		EWE		Irr	Adj.
Operations	Dates	K	bs/ac	SGe	%	E	LbA	E.
Harvest	9/15/92	.9	8700	6489	4	0	O	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/91	.9	6525	4851	25	O	0	0
Burn Stalks	2/01/92	1.0	1631	379	0	0	0	0
Tandem Disk	2/02/92	1.0	816	153	10	6	.33	2.0
Lister	3/01/92	.5	163	17	24	7	.35	2.6
Row Planter	4/15/92	.5	139	13	13	4	.35	1.4
Row Cultiva.	5/15/92	. 5	98	4362	20	O	0	0
Harvest	8/01/92	. 9	500	213	1	1	.33	0
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	250	89	1.	1	.35	0
Conv. Drill	9/01/92	.5	225	425	5	1	.31	0
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	169	1308	43	3	.11	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/93	.8	152	5872	40	O	0	0
Harvest	6/15/93	.8	6000	19901	11.	Ŏ	O	O
Offset Disk	8/15/93	1.0	3000	3812	32	0	O	O
Offset Disk	2/01/94	1.0	1500	2217	10	O	O	0
Lister	3/01/94	.5	300	630	17	3	.27	1.0
Row Planter	4/01/94	6	255	691	15	3	.27	1.0
Row Cult.	5/01/94	.8	176	1413	11	1	O	0
Row Cult.	6/01/94	.8	125	3930	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 2.9

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, POTATO, WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND I=86

Corn stalks may be grazed until February 1 provided 6500 lbs per acre of standing stalks are maintained on the soil surface. Approximately February 1, corn stalks may be burned and tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of potatoes.

Following potato harvest, wheat will be planted and may be grazed. Grazing should be managed to ensure 600 lbs per acre of growing wheat is maintained until March 15.

Following wheat harvest, 3000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface until February 1. Tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn. When corn is planted, 250 lbs per acre of wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 2 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 134 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, milo, fallow

Operation: D	ate: K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	Ë	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest 7	/1/91 .0	3 1350	4683	5	0	O	0
36 in. Blade 8	/15/91 1.0) 1215	4426	7	Ò	O	Ó
Graze Vol. 10	/15/91 1.0	911	2593	43	Ŏ	O	O
	/15/92 1.0	911	1501	29	6	0	Q
	/15/92 1.0	820	1383	త	2	0	0
Row Planter 6	/1/92 .	3 697	8301	23	0	0	0
	/15/92 .	2205	1483	0	O	0	Ç
	/16/92 ."	2094	1408	37	8	O	O
	/15/93 .	2094	1408	51	1.1	O	0
	/15/93 1.	0 1885	629	1,	1	.28	.36
	//1/93 .	5 1696	750	5	2	,28	.43
	/15/93 .	3 1272	1150	4,5	12	. 17	2.11
101 1 101 101 101 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	715/94 .	8 O	1249	45	11	. 1.7	1.89

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.61 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=134

Following wheat harvest, approximately 900 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). During the fallow period, grazing of volunteer wheat may occur. A minimum of 200 pounds of volunteer wheat per acre will be maintained from October 15 to March 15.

mile stalks may not be grazed. Herbicides will be used to control undesirable vegetation. Plowdown will occur on approximately August 15 with 1700 lbs per acre of mile stalks remaining when wheat is drilled in September.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 400 lbs

of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 2 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 134 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat, mile

Operation: Date:	к	Res. Ibs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	· Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest 9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	2	O	0	0
Brn Crn Stlk 10/1/91	.8	783	145	2	2	.35	.56
Con. Drill 10/15/91	.8	705	1408	43	5	О	0
Grow Wheat 3/15/92	.8	634	5739	45	O	0	0
Harvest 7/1/92	.8	5400	17968	2	0	O	0
Brn Wht Stub 7/15/92	1.0	540	0	0	0	·O	0
Row Planter 7/16/92	.6	459	905	3	1	.24	.19
Row Cult. 8/15/92	.8	321	4240	12	0	0	0
Harvest 11/15/92		6300	8933	19	Ō	0	0
Offset Disk 2/1/93	1.0	3150	1016	10	4	.24	.94
Lister 3/1/93	.6	630	217	17	9	.35	3.33
Row Planter 4/1/93	8	536	312	15	11	.35	3.75
Row Cult. 5/1/93		375	1104	11	2	.24	.38
Row Cult. 6/1/93		262	13139	18	0	0	O

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 4.58 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT, MILO

IRRIGATED CROPLAND I=134

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat. Following wheat harvest, stubble may be burned if mile is to be planted.

Plowdown of milo stalks may begin approximately February 1. Grazing of residues is not permitted due to intense cropping rotation.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 2 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 134 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat

			Res.		EWE		. I r-r-	Adj.
Operations	Dates	K	bs/ac	SGe	Z	E	LbA	, E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	Z	O	O	0
Brn Crn Stl	(10/1/91	.8	783	145	2	2	.35	.56
Con. Drill	10/15/91	.8	705	1408	43	2	0	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/92	.8	634	5739	45	O	0	0
Harvest	7/1/92	.8	5400	17968	5	0	O	0
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	2700	3511	7	0	О	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/92	.9	2025	3172	25	O	0	O
36 in. Blade	2/1/93	1.0	1822	2581	10	0	0	0
Lister	3/1/93	.5	365	733	17	4	.28	1.18
Row Planter	4/1/93	.6	310	781	15	5	.28	1.26
Row Cult.	5/1/93	.8	217	13557	29	O	O	O

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.5 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND I=134

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest

to facilitate planting of wheat.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period. Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately April 1, 300 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil

surface.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 2 T = 5

WEQ:

C = 80

I = 134

L = 2745

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, potato, wheat

			Res.		EME	•	I r r	Adj.
Operations	Date:	K	lbs/ac	SGe	%	Ε	LbA	Ε.
Harvest	9/15/92	. 9	8700	6489	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/91	.9	6525	4851	25	0	0	O
Burn Stalks	2/01/92	1.0	1631	379	O	0	0	0
Tandem Disk	2/02/92	1.0	816	393	5	4	.34	1.4
Lister	2/15/92	.5	163	61	5	3	.36	1.0
Row Planter	3/01/92	.5	139	525	17	6	.32	1,.9
Row Cultiva.	. 4/01/92	.5	98	1483	15	1	O	O
Row Cultiva	. 5/01/92	.5	68	4359	25	0	0	0
Harvest	8/01/92	.9	500	213	1	1	.35	O
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	250	89	1	2	.36	1.0
Conv. Drill	9/01/92	.5	225	425	5	2	:32	1.0
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	169	1308	43	6	. 17	1.0
Grow Wheat	3/15/93	.8	152	5872	40	0	0	0
Harvest	6/15/93	.8	6000	19901	11	O	0	0
Offset Disk	8/15/93	1.0	3000	4190	7	O	0	- O
Graze Vol.	10/15/93	1.0	2250	3415	25	O	0	0
Offset Disk	2/01/94	1.0	1125	1770	10	1	0	0
Lister	3/01/94	.5	225	503	17	6	.32	1.9
Row Planter		.6	191	579	15	6	.32	1.9
Row Cult.	5/01/94	.8	134	1327	11	2	.17	0

Row Cult. 6/01/94 .8 94 3866 18 0 0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.7 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, POTATO, WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND I=134

Corn stalks may be grazed until February 1 provided 6500 lbs per acre of standing stalks are maintained on the soil surface. Approximately February 1, corn stalks may be burned and tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of potatoes.

Following potato harvest, wheat will be planted and may be grazed. Grazing should be managed to ensure 600 lbs per acre of growing wheat is maintained until March 15.

Following wheat harvest, 3000 ibs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface until August 15th. Volunteer wheat can be grazed as long as 200 ibs. of growing wheat are maintained on the soil surface until February 1st. Wheat are maintained on the soil surface until February 1st. Tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn on or about February 1st. When corn is planted, 200 ibs. per acre of wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 3,4,4L T = 5

WEQ:

C = 100

I = 86

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, potato, wheat, green bean

Operation:	Date:		es. s/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	.Irr Adj	Adj. E.
operation.	5406						_	
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	4	0	. 0	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/91	.9	5872	4361	25	0	О	0
36 in. Blade		1.0	5285	5936	5	0	O	0
Lister	2/15/92	.5	1057	1686	5	0	0	0
Row Planter	3/1/92	.5	898	1484	8	0	0	0
Grow Potato	3/15/92	.8	809	6174	49	O	0	0
Harvest	2/1/93	.9	450	186	1	1	.33	.26
Offset Disk	8/15/93	1.0	225	78	1	1	.35	.42
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	203	420	5	i	.31	.47
Graze Wheat	10/15/93	.8	152	1071	43	7	.23	1.54
Grow Wheat	3/15/94	.8	137	5858	45	0	0	O
Harvest	7/1/94	.8	5400	17968	0	0	0	0
Burn Wht St	7/2/94	1.0	540	997	2	1	.23	.12
Row Planter	7/15/94	.8	459	2198	10	O	0	О
Harvest	-10/15/94	.9	O	730	35	14	.27	3.86
Lister	3/1/95	.5	0	0	17	7	.35	2.31
Row Planter	4/1/95	.6	О	136	15	7	.33	2.21
Row Cult.	5/1/95	.8	. 0	13070	20	O	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.73 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0 BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, POTATO, WHEAT, GREEN BEAN

IRRIGATED CROPLAND

Corn stalks may be grazed until February 1 provided 5900 lbs per acre of standing stalks are maintained on the soil surface. Approximately February 1, tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of potatoes.

Following potato harvest, wheat will be planted and may be grazed. Grazing should be managed to ensure 600 lbs per acre of growing wheat is maintained until March 15.

Following wheat harvest, residue may be burned to facilitate immediate planting of green beans. Bean residue in the smount of 1000 lbs per acre should remain on the soil surface through March 1 to protect the soil from wind erosion. Tillage operation should then proceed in preparation for planting of corn.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 2 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 134

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, potato

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. Ibs/ac	SGe	EME %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	7/1/92	.8	5400	17968	5	O	0	Ō
36 in. Blade	8/15/92	1.0	4860	16432	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/92	1.0	3645	13104	25	0	0	0
	2/1/93	1.0	3280	4088	5	0	0	0
Lister	2/15/93	.5	656	1161	5	0	0	0
Row Planter	3/1/93	.5	558	1022	8	1	.24	.24
Grow Potato	3/15/93	.8	502	5748	49	0	0	0
Harvest	8/1/93	.9	450	186	1	1	.35	.35
Offset Disk	8/15/93	1.0	225	78	1	1	.36	.54
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	203	420	5	2	.32	.64
Graze Wheat	10/15/93	.0	152	712	43	21	.28	5.28
Grow Wheat	3/15/94	.8	137	5858	45	0	0	O

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.80
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, POTATOES

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=134

Following wheat harvest, volunteer may be grazed provided 3600 lbs of wheat stubble and 400 lbs per acre of growing wheat are maintained on the soil surface until February 1.

Potatoes should be planted approximately March 1. Wheat should be planted following potato harvest. Grazing is permitted if 400 lbs of growing wheat per acre is maintained on the soil surface.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 5 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 56 L = 600

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

			Res.		EWE	E
operation:	date:	K	lbs./ac.	SGe	7u	tn/ac
Harvest (hay)	5/15/91	.8	375	1352	16	0
36 in. Blades	7/1/91	1.0	338	690	4	1
36 in. Blades	8/1/91	1.0	304	635	1	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	273	585	0	.O
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	246	803	7	~ O
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	185	984	43	2
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	. 3	166	1636	29	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.1 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

DRY CROPLAND I=56 L=600

Prior to planting wheat, tillage operations will be such so as to maintain approximately 250 pounds of residue.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so that 400 pounds of growing wheat are maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 400 pounds of standing stalks, or 700 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 6 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 80 I = 48 L = 600

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

			Res.		EWE	E
operation:	date:	K	lbs./ac.	SGe	7.	tn/a.c
Harvest (hay)	5/15/91	.8	375	1352	16	0
36 in. Blades	7/1/91	1.0	338	690	4	0
36 in. Blades	8/1/91	1.0	304	635	1	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	273	585	0	O
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	"Ei	246	803	7	0
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	185	984	43	1
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	.8	166	1636	29	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.9 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

DRY CROPLAND I=48 L=600

Prior to planting wheat, tillage operations will be such so as to maintain approximately 250 pounds of residue.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be

controlled so that 400 pounds of growing wheat are maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest.

Approximately 400 pounds of standing stalks, or 700 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 6 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 100 I = 48 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producers control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

operation:	date:	K	Res. Ibs./ac.	SGe ·	% EWE	E tn/ac.
Harvest Chisel 36 in. Blades 36 in. Blades 36 in. Blades Conv. Drill Graze Wheat Growing Wheat	6/15/92 7/1/92 7/15/92 8/1/92 8/15/92 8/16/92 11/1/92 3/15/93	.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	1350 1012 911 820 738 664 498 448	4683 3541 1501 1383 1273 1304 1200 2091	5 2 2 1 0 9 40	0 0 0 0 0 1 0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.6 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

DRY CROPLAND I=48

Prior to planting wheat, tillage operations will be such as to maintain approximately 750 pounds of residue.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so as to maintain 200 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest.

Approximately 600 pounds of standing stalks, or 1250 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 6 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 100 I = 48 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION:	1 yr. wh	eat, 1	yr. fall Res .	οw	EWE	E
operation:	date:	K	lbs./ac.	SGe	. %	tn/ac
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
36 in. Blades	7/01/91	1.0	1215	4428	4	O
Chisel	8/01/91	1.0	911	1501	3	0
36 in. Blades	9/01/91	1.0	820	1383	.72	2
36 in. Blades	5/01/92	1.0	738	1273	11	O
36 in. Blades	6/01/92	1.0	664	1172	10	1.
36 in. Blades	7/01/92	1.0	600	1083	5	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	540	997	0	O -
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	485	1043	7	O
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	435	1103	43	2
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	.8	400	1930	40	O

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.0 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT- FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND

Wheat residue and the volunteer wheat which germinates after tillage, may be grazed until May 1. Approximately 900 pounds of standing wheat stubble and 100 pounds of volunteer wheat will remain on the soil surface from October 15 to May 1.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled to maintain 400 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 800 pounds of standing stalks, or 1500 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 6 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 100 I = 48 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Wheat, Milo, Fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. Ibs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest Wheat 36 in. Blades Graze Volunt. 36 in. Blades Rodweeder Row Planter Row Cult. Harvest Milo	7/1/91 8/15/91 10/15/91 3/15/92 5/15/92 6/1/92 7/1/92 11/15/92	.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	1350 1215 911 820 738 627 0	4683 4426 3394 1383 1273 1147 7083 1483	5 7 43 29 6 10 18	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Graze Stalks 36 in. Blades 36 in. Blades Conv. Drill Graze Wheat Growing Wheat	11/16/92 3/15/93 8/15/93 9/1/93 10/15/93 3/15/94	.9 1.0 1.0 .5	1653 1488 1339 1205 904 0	1110 999 457 588 1013 977	37 51 1 5 43 45	2 5 0 1 3

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 5.3 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT-MILO-FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND I=48

Prior to planting mile, tillage operations will be such as to maintain approximately 600 pounds of residue. The grazing of volunteer wheat is allowed as long as 100 pounds of growing wheat is maintained.

Following harvest, mile stalks can be grazed, but 1650 pounds of stalks will remain standing until March 15. During the fallow period, tillage operations will be conducted so that approximately 1200 pounds of mile residues remain on the soil surface prior to planting wheat.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so as to maintain 400 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest, or in lieu of milo. Approximately 850 pounds of standing stalks, or 1600 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 5 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 100 I = 56

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

			Res.			EWE	E
operation:	date:	K	lbs./ac.	SGe	•	%	tn/ac.
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683		5	0
Chisels	7/1/91	1.0	1012	3541		Z	0
36 in. Blades	7/15/91	1.0	911	1501		2	0
36 in. Blades	8/1/91	1.0	820	1383		1	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/91	1.0	738	1273		0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/91	.5	664	1304		9	O
Graze Wheat	11/1/91	8	498	1200		40	2
Growing Wheat	3/15/92	.8	448	2091		40	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 2.5 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

DRY CROPLAND I=56

Prior to planting wheat, tillage operations will be such so as to maintain approximately 750 pounds of residue.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so that 200 pounds of growing wheat are maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest.

Approximately 600 pounds of standing stalks, or 1250 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 5 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 100 I = 56 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION:	1 yr. wh	eat, 1	yr. fall Res.	ō₩	EWE	Ε
operation:	date:	K	lbs./ac.	SGe	%	tn/ac
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
36 in. Blades	7/01/91	1.0	1215	4428	4	O
Chisel	8/01/91	1.0	911	1501	3	0
36 in. Blades	9/01/91	1.0	820	1383	72	4
36 in. Blades	5/01/92	1.0	738	1273	11	1
36 in. Blades	6/01/92	1.0	664	1172	10	1
36 in. Blades	7/01/92	1.0	600	1083	5	1
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	540	997	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	485	1043	7	0
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	435	1103	43	3
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	.8	400	1930	40	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 4.7 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT- FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND I=56

Wheat residue and the volunteer wheat which germinates after tillage, may be grazed until May 1. Approximately 900 pounds of standing wheat stubble and 100 pounds of volunteer wheat will remain on the soil surface from October 15 to May

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled to maintain 600 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest.

Approximately 800 pounds of standing stalks, or 1500 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 5 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 100 I = 56 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Wheat, Milo, Fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest Wheat	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/91	1.0	1215	4426	7	0
Graze Volunt.	10/15/91	1.0	911	3394	43	0
36 in. Blades	3/15/92	1.0	820	1383	29	1
Rodweeder	5/15/92	1.0	738	1273	6	0
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	627	1147	10	1
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	7083	18	O
Harvest Milo	11/15/92	. 9	2205	1483	Ö	О ,
Graze Stalks	11/16/92	.9	1653	1110	61	5
36 in. Blades	3/15/93	1.0	1488	999	26	4
36 in. Blades	8/15/93	1.0	1339	457	i	1
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1205	588	5	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/93	.8	904	1377	43	1
Growing Wheat	3/15/94	8	0	977	45	5

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 6.2 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT-MILO-FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND I=56

Prior to planting mile, tillage operations will be such as to maintain approximately 750 pounds of residue. The grazing of volunteer wheat is allowed as long as 100 pounds of growing wheat is maintained.

Following harvest, mile stalks can be grazed, but 1650 pounds of stalks will remain standing until May 1. During the fallow period, tillage operations will be conducted so that approximately 1200 pounds of mile residues remain on the soil surface prior to planting wheat.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so as to maintain 600 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest, or in lieu of milo. Approximately 850 pounds of standing stalks, or 1600 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

- - - -

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 3,4,4L T = 5

> WEQ: C = 100 I = 86 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

			Res.			EME	Ε
operation:	date:	K	lbs./ac.	SGe	•	%	tn/ac.
Harvest	6/15/92	.8	1350	4683		5	0
Chisel	7/01/92	1.0	1013	3541		2	O
36 in. Blades	7/15/92	1.0	911	1501		2	0
36 in. Blades	8/01/92	1.0	820	1383		1	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	738	1273		0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	664	1304		9	O
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	498	1200		40	5
Growing Wheat	3/15/92	.8	448	2091		40	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 5.7 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

DRY CROPLAND

Prior to planting wheat, tillage operations will be such so as to maintain approximately 750 pounds of residue. Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so that 200 pounds of growing wheat are maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 600 pounds of standing stalks, or 1250 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

e sont in the second is, Sinci Piter

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 3,4,4L T = 5

> WEQ: C = 100 I = 86 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION:	1 yr. wh	eat, 1	yr. fall Res.	ō₩	ЕЫЕ	E
operation:	date:	K	lbs./ac.	SGe	. %	tn/ac.
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
36 in. Blades	7/01/91	1.0	1215	4428	4	0
Chisel	8/01/91	1.0	911	1501	75	6
36 in. Blades	5/01/92	1.0	820	1383	11	1
36 in. Blades	6/01/92	1.0	738	1273	10	2
36 in. Blades	7/01/92	1.0	600	1083	5	1
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	540	997	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	485	1043	7	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	435	1729	43	1
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	.8	400	1930	40	1

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 6.5 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT- FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND I=86

Wheat residue and the volunteer wheat which germinates after tillage, may be grazed until May 1. Approximately 900 pounds of standing wheat stubble and 600 pounds of volunteer wheat will remain on the soil surface from October 15 to May 1.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled to maintain 800 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest.

Approximately 1350 pounds of standing stalks, or 3100 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 3,4,4L T = 5

> WEQ: C = 100 I = 86 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Wheat, Milo, Fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest Wheat	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/91	1.0	1215	4426	7	0
Graze Volunt.	10/15/91	1.0	911	3593	43	O
Herbicides	3/15/92	1.0	911	1501	29	3
Rodweeder	5/15/92	1.0	820	1383	6	1
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	697	8301	28	0
Harvest Milo	11/15/92	.9	2205	1483	0	0
Fallow	11/16/92	. 9	2094	1408	37	3
Herbicides	3/15/93	.9	2094	1408	51	5
36 in. Blades	8/15/93	1.0	1885	629	1	1
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1696	750	5	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/93		1272	1520	43	2
Growing Wheat	3/15/94	.8	750	1249	45	5

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 6.5 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT-MILO-FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND I=86

Prior to planting milo, tiliage operations will be such as to maintain approximately 820 pounds of residue. This will generally require a chemical weed control as opposed to the traditional tiliage operation completed on or about March 15. The grazing of volunteer wheat is allowed as long as 200 pounds of growing wheat is maintained.

Following narvest, mile stalks can not be grazed. During the fallow period, tillage operations will be conducted so that approximately 1700 pounds of mile residues remain on the soil surface prior to planting wheat. Again, chemical weed control will be practiced to insure adequate residues are maintained.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so as to maintain 600 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest, or in lieu of mile. Approximately 1000 pounds of standing stalks, or 2250 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 2 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 100 I = 134 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheets are based on observations and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	•	EWE %	E tn/ac,
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683		5	0
Chisel	7/01/91	1.0	1012	3541		2	О
36 in. Blades	7/15/91	1.0	911	1501		2	0
36 in. Blades	8/01/91	1.0	820	1383		1	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/91	1.0	738	1273		O	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/91	.E	664	1304		9	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/91	.8	498	1826		40	3
Growing Wheat	3/15/92	.8	448	2091		40	1

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 5.6 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

DRY CROPLAND I=134

Prior to planting wheat, tillage operations will be such so as to maintain approximately 750 pounds of residue...

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so that 600 pounds of growing wheat are maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 600 pounds of standing stalks, or 1250 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 2 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 100 I = 134 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION:	1 yr. wh	eat, i	yr. fall Res .	ow	EWE	E
operation:	date:	K	lbs./ac.	SGe .	%	tn/ac.
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
Chisel	7/01/91	1.0	1012	3541	4	0
36 in. Blades	8/01/91	1.0	911	1501	8	2
Grow Volunt.	10/15/91	1.0	820	1732	43	6
Chemical Cont.	3/15/92	1.0	820	2982	51	O
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	750	2730	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	1000	1901	7	0
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	1.0	600	1814	43	5
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	.8	600	2232	40	1

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 6.5 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT- FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND I=134

Wheat residue and the volunteer wheat which germinates after tillage, may not be grazed. Approximately 900 pounds of standing wheat stubble and 200 pounds of volunteer wheat will remain on the soil surface from August 1 to March 15. Volunteer wheat will be controlled chemically to leave all residue on the soil surface.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled to maintain 500 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 1100 pounds of standing stalks, or 2250 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data: MLRA: 77 WEG: 2 T = 5

> WEQ: C = 100 I = 134 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Wheat, Milo, Fallow

			Res.		. EME	Ε
operation:	date:	K	lbs./ac.	SGe	72	tn/ac
Harvest Wheat	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
Herbicides	8/15/91	1.0	1350	4683	79	0
Rodweeder	5/15/91	1.0	1215	1880	6	1
No till Plant	6/1/92	.8	1154	8889	28	0
Harvest Milo	11/15/92	.9	2205	1483	0	0
Fallow	11/16/92	.9	2094	2761	37	0
Herbicides	3/15/93	.9	2094	1408	51	11
36 in. Blades	8/15/93	1.0	1885	629	1	1
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1696	750	5	2
Growing Wheat	10/15/93	.8	1527	1899	88	5

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 6.5 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT-MILO-FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND I=134

Prior to planting mile, tillage operations will be such as to maintain approximately 1150 pounds of residue. This will require chemical weed control as opposed to the traditional tillage operations. The grazing of volunteer wheat is not allowed.

Following harvest, mile stacks can not be grazed. During the fallow period, no tillage operations will be performed, except immediately prior to planting, so that approximately 1700 pounds of mile residues remain on the soil surface prior to planting wheat. Again, chemical weed control will be practiced to insure adequate residues are maintained.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will not be allowed.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest, or in lieu of milo. Approximately 1000 pounds of standing stalks, or 2250 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.